

MASSACHUSETTS



YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1992
YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1993
TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$14,401,036

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 6,327 Massachusetts women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	29.1	26.0
White	29.2	25.7
Black	31.0	31.5
Hispanic	11.9	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.7	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	57	56
1996	81	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 1,100 Massachusetts women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 4,400 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 422 Massachusetts women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.1	2.8
White	2.0	2.5
Black	4.0	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	80*	79*
1996	91	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- 100 Massachusetts women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- 200 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

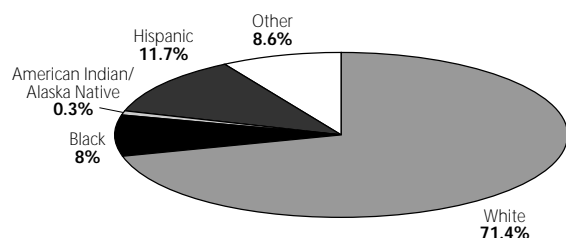
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

[†]1998 data

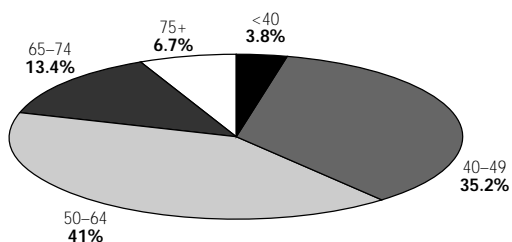
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Massachusetts Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



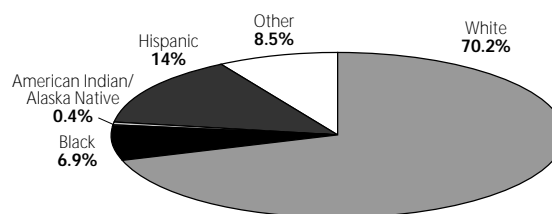
Number of Mammograms 22,392

given through the Massachusetts program as of September 30, 1998

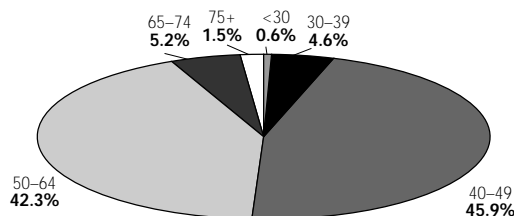
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Massachusetts Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 23,098

given through the Massachusetts program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

✓	✓		✓		✓		
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

- Breast cancer early detection instruction in public schools

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or a Pap test, women must be aged 40 or older.
- Women must be in-state residents.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: hotlines for referral, culturally-specific brochures, special promotional events, flyers
- Local efforts: newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; bus, commuter, and taxi placards

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN MASSACHUSETTS

	Uninsured	Insured			
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	Total
Women age 20–64	13	78	2	9	89
Women age 40–64	10	82	4	7	93

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Massachusetts' program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1992. One year later, in 1993, Massachusetts developed a comprehensive program. The state has received funds totaling \$14,401,036 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 6,327 Massachusetts women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 29.1 per 100,000 women, above the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Massachusetts was 31 per 100,000 women. The percent of Massachusetts women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 57 percent in 1992 to 81 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 4,400 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 1,100 deaths from breast cancer in Massachusetts women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Massachusetts' program provided 22,392 mammograms.

Four hundred and twenty-two women in Massachusetts died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2.1 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Massachusetts was 4 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 91 percent of Massachusetts women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 80 percent of the state's women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test in the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 200 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 100 deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Massachusetts women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 23,098 Pap tests.

Massachusetts does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening, chemotherapy, and/or bone marrow transplants. The state also mandates the accreditation of breast cancer facilities, and supports breast cancer screening and education programs. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 13 percent of Massachusetts women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Massachusetts had to be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 40 years of age for a mammogram or a Pap test. Massachusetts' public education and outreach efforts include newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; culturally-specific brochures; flyers; hotlines for referral; special promotional events; and bus, commuter, and taxi placards.